

THE
Journal
OF THE
United Service Institution.

VOL. I.

1858.

No. IV.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

At a General Meeting of the Members of the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION held in the Lecture Theatre of the Institution, Whitehall Yard, at Two o'clock, P.M. on Saturday, the 6th of March, being the Twenty-Seventh Anniversary Meeting,

The Right Honourable SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., Vice-Patron of the Institution, in the Chair,

I. The Proceedings of the last Anniversary Meeting were read.

II. The Minutes of the Special General Meeting of the 4th of January, 1858, were read.

III. The Annual Report of the COUNCIL was read, as follows :—

1. In submitting to the Meeting the Twenty-seventh Annual Report, the COUNCIL have much satisfaction in stating that the past year has been one in which much has occurred to elevate the character and confirm the stability of the United Service Institution. Although their sanguine expectations may not have been altogether realised, either in the amount of support received from the naval and military services, or in the full development of the professional objects to which the Institution is devoted, yet the COUNCIL have reason to congratulate the Members upon the increasing interest with which the Institution is regarded, and the assistance which they have derived from Her Majesty's Government.

2. The embarkation for India of a large portion of the army stationed in this country has been disadvantageous to the interests of the Institution. The COUNCIL had obtained the co-operation of many officers of high rank in the various military districts, and local committees were on the point of being organised, for the purpose of making its objects more generally

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION FOR THE YEAR 1857.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS:				£	s.	d.
Secretary's Salary				163	9	8	Annual Subscriptions at 10s. for 1857				1,101	6	0
Clerk's do.				72	0	0	do. above				111	18	0
Donation to Clerk				20	0	0	do. arrears				39	10	0
Servants' Wages				259	18	10	do. advance				5	10	0
Do. Clothing				36	3	0							
Fuel				41	19	6	Total Annual Subscriptions				1,258	4	0
Lighting				16	14	6½	Entrance Fees				179	0	0
Household Sundries				20	9	7½	Donations				53	12	0
Postage				24	15	2	Grant from Government				400	0	0
Assessed Taxes				95	1	6	Dividends				21	15	3
Income Tax for Secretary, Clerk, and Porter				27	5	0							
Parish Rates				111	3	4							
Water Rate				10	0	0							
Ground Rent				195	13	1							
Printing, Stationery, and Journals				249	0	6							
Do. Special Circulars, Extra Reports, and Subscription Forms				63	11	9							
Fire Insurance				29	5	0							
Advertisements				30	17	6							
Library				84	5	7							
Lecture Expenses				12	12	0							
Artificers (Carpenters, Ironmongers, Painters, Glaziers, &c.)				117	9	0							
Fixtures in the late Secretary's quarters				9	4	6							
Stamps, &c.				3	0	0							
Total Ordinary Expenditure				£1,736	19	1	Total Income for 1857				£1,912	11	3
Invested in purchase of £110 19s. 1d. Consols, bought at 90 per cent.				100	0	0	Life Subscriptions received during 1857				78	0	0
Do. £165 10s. 4d. do. 90½				150	0	0	do. from 1856				25	2	9
Repaid Three Entrance Fees and Eight Subscriptions, the same													
having been paid in error by the Agents				7	0	0							
Balance of Life Subscriptions in hand for 1857				3	3	9							
Do. at Bankers				18	12	2							
Total				£2,015	14	0	Total				£2,015	14	0

18th February, 1858.

Examined and found correct,

J. CHARLIE.
J. E. A. DOLBY.
HENRY ELLIOT.
THO. SMITH.

Auditors.

known, when the several corps in the different camps and garrisons received the route for service.

3. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, 176 new Members have joined the Institution during the year ending 31st of December, 1857; while the deaths and withdrawals amount to 164. The names of 48 Members whose subscriptions have been in arrear for four years and upwards, have, in compliance with the laws, (section 6, clause 4,) been removed from the list. The decrease in the number of members is, therefore, 36. A detailed statement of the changes among the Members, and the Tabular Analysis, appears in page 308.

FINANCE.

4. The COUNCIL now submit the General Abstract of the Accounts for the Year 1857, as audited on the 18th of February, 1858. (See opposite page.)

5. The ordinary receipts have exceeded the estimate by £175; thereby effectually covering the deficiency of £92, which had been calculated upon in framing the estimate for 1857.

6. In the Report of last year, the COUNCIL acquainted the Members that Her Majesty's Government had consented to place upon the Estimates an annual grant to the Institution, provided that security was given for the proper application of the sum, and that the advantages the Institution held out were permanent, and such as would justify a grant of public money. The reply of the COUNCIL to these inquiries was considered satisfactory, and Colonel Lefroy, who is a Member of the Institution, and attached to the War Department, was elected upon the Council. A vote of £400 was accordingly proposed by Her Majesty's Government, which received the sanction of Parliament.

7. It has been frequently the duty of the COUNCIL to remark upon the paralysing effect of the heavy rent and taxation, (viz. £430,) upon the resources of an Institution attached to the interests of the Naval and Military Services; and they gladly take this opportunity of recording their acknowledgements to Lord Panmure, the late Secretary of State for War, through whose immediate agency the grant has been obtained, and which has already enabled them, as will be hereafter shown, to improve the scientific departments of the Institution.

8. At the same time the COUNCIL most earnestly impress upon Members their conviction, that, important as this assistance is, it is only upon the exertions, the professional spirit, and the zealous co-operation of individuals, that the Institution can safely rely; and that a dependence upon Government aid would be fatal to its interests, if unaccompanied by self-reliance, and the good-will of the officers of the naval and military professions.

9. The total expenditure of the year has exceeded the estimate by £315; but of this amount £250 was expended subsequently to the receipt

of the grant above adverted to, for the improvement of the Library, in printing the Journal, and in Lecture expenses. There has been an increase in the following instances:—wages, £5, in consequence of the employment of temporary servants during the improvements in the Museum; printing and stationery, £174, £34 of which were for bills of 1856; artificers' work, £66, of which £27 were for arrears of 1856; Library, £34; and £10 for painting and papering the Secretary's quarters. On the other hand, there has been a decrease under the following heads:—Secretary's salary, £38; fuel, £13; lighting, £6 15s.; postage, £15; advertisements, £14; rates and taxes, £20.

10. The undermentioned new items also appear:—£63 11s. 9d. for printing and circulating an address to the officers of the two services, and for extra reports, as recommended in the Report of last year; £20 donation to the clerk for the extra work he performed during the illness of Mr. Tonna; £9 4s. 6d. for fixtures in the Secretary's rooms; and £27 for Income tax, upon the salary of the late Secretary, and upon the wages of the Clerk and head Porter.

11. The COUNCIL have also to remark that they have altogether paid £87 for bills incurred in 1856, which, owing to the state of health of their late Secretary, were not in their hands at the time when the estimate for the expenses of 1857 was drawn up; and there is now a bill of £35 outstanding since 1849, for printing a portion of the Catalogue of the Museum, but which, it is believed, was not brought forward by the late Secretary for payment, in consequence of the work being in progress.

12. In the Report of 1857, the COUNCIL called attention to the excess of the expenditure over the ordinary income in 1855 and 1856, amounting to £164, which was paid out of the Life Subscriptions of those years; and which, according to the established practice of the Institution, should be repaid for the purpose of being invested. The COUNCIL have the satisfaction of informing the Members, that after they received the grant from Government, they invested £150 in the purchase of Stock. They have also invested £100 of the Life Subscriptions received in 1856 and 1857, and the sum which now remains to be invested is £17. 2s. 9d.

The Stock, therefore, now amounts to £1038, 3 per Cent. Consols.

13. The COUNCIL have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Meeting, that the List of Members who have augmented their Annual Subscriptions from ten shillings to one pound is steadily increasing, viz., from 92 in 1856 to 106 in 1857 (see page 309). It has been frequently urged upon the COUNCIL that the annual subscription of ten shillings is too small, and that the interests of the Institution would be benefited, if it were raised to one sovereign, even if they lost the support of many of the Members. The COUNCIL have carefully considered this subject, and it is their opinion that it is a great object to obtain the co-operation of as large a number of officers on full pay as possible; that, as so large a portion of the army and navy serve abroad, it could hardly be expected that they would be willing to pay an increased subscription during their absence;

and that, as the Institution seeks to be a benefit and a source of interest to the whole military service, no officer should be excluded on account of the amount of the subscription, should he wish to become a Member. Although the Institution has for some years suffered from want of resources, yet the improvements which have recently taken place, and the power which the COUNCIL now enjoys of making it more useful and attractive, have decided them to decline to make this proposal.

14. At the same time they do not hesitate to say, that the voluntary increase of their annual subscriptions by Members is calculated, in the highest degree, to confirm the stability of the Institution; and they earnestly entreat those Members who take a personal interest in its success, who have the opportunity of making use of it, and who value the Journal that is now published, to give the subject their most favourable consideration.

15. The COUNCIL have to express their acknowledgements for the liberal donations which have been received from several of their Members, a list of whom appears in page 310.

16. The following is the estimate of the ordinary Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1858:—

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1858.*

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Secretary's Salary . . .	150	0 0	Annual Subscriptions . . .	1250	0 0
Clerk's Salary . . .	72	0 0	Entrance Fees . . .	150	0 0
Servants' Wages . . .	300	0 0	Dividends . . .	30	0 0
Ditto Clothing . . .	36	0 0	Estimated Income . . .	1430	0 0
Fuel . . .	45	0 0			
Lighting . . .	20	0 0			
Domestic Sundries . . .	20	0 0			
Postage . . .	30	0 0			
Assessed Taxes . . .	100	0 0			
Income Tax for Clerk and Porter . . .	5	0 0			
Rates . . .	120	0 0			
Ground Rent . . .	200	0 0			
Printing, Stationery, &c. . .	50	0 0			
Fire Insurance . . .	29	0 0			
Advertisements . . .	35	0 0			
Library . . .	50	0 0			
Artificers, Repairs, Casualties, &c. . .	100	0 0			
Lectures . . .	30	0 0			
Bill for printing Museum Catalogue in 1849 . . .	35	0 0			
Balance . . .	3	0 0			
	<u>£1430</u>	<u>0 0</u>		<u>£1430</u>	<u>0 0</u>

* The grant from Government is not included in the Estimated Receipts, as it is not yet voted; on the other hand, the expense of printing the Journal, &c., is excluded from the Estimate of the Expenditure.

THE SECRETARY.

17. The COUNCIL regret that it is their duty to record the death of their late Secretary, L. H. J. Tonna, Esq., who had been engaged in the service of the Institution upwards of twenty-one years, during which time the Institution had derived great benefit from his ability and zeal. For the last few years a long and debilitating illness had impaired his efficiency, though he continued to exert himself in the discharge of his duties. After his death, Colonel Alcock kindly undertook the office of Honorary Secretary until a permanent appointment was made.

18. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for filling the vacant office. They announced by advertisement the terms and requisite qualifications: viz., that the office be limited to officers who have served in one of the military professions; salary, £150 a-year, with unfurnished apartments and fuel; age, not to exceed 45. Also that security to the amount of £400 would be required. After an examination of the testimonials of 62 candidates, they recommended Captain Burgess of the Indian Army, as duly qualified for the office of Secretary and Curator, and accordingly he received the appointment. The alterations which have since been made in the Institution have required considerable exertion on his part, and the Council have every reason to be satisfied with the choice they have made.

THE JOURNAL.

19. The COUNCIL have now to announce that as soon as Parliament sanctioned the grant proposed by the Government, they decided upon publishing a Journal of their proceedings. They have for years anxiously looked forward to the time when it might be in their power to carry this object into effect, as a means of developing the design of the Institution.

20. The COUNCIL propose to publish three or four numbers of the Journal in each year. The lectures delivered at the Institution, or an abstract of them; the proceedings of evening meetings; a description of the inventions exhibited; illustrated when necessary by maps and diagrams, will be published in the Journal, under the direction and at the discretion of the Publication Committee. A list of the Members who have joined the Institution; a list of Donations, of increased Subscriptions, and of the Presents received, with the donor's name, will also be duly recorded.

21. The COUNCIL seek by means of the Journal:—

1st. To issue to their Members a professional and scientific periodical, useful, instructive, and interesting, worthy of the Institution and the Services, whereby officers of various acquirements may have the opportunity of imparting their information for the benefit of their comrades, by which, research and study will be promoted in some, and through which, information and instruction will be obtained by others.

2nd. To give those Members who are serving abroad, or who are not able personally to attend at the Institution, a full and complete report of its

proceedings, so that they may as far as possible derive a benefit from being Members, and feel an interest in its progress.

22. Three numbers have already been published, and it is confidently expected that they will be found to do justice to the lectures delivered, and be a credit to the Institution. The COUNCIL trust that ere long the Journal may become an important work for the circulation of professional science.

23. The COUNCIL, however, must not disguise from the Members, that in preparing this periodical in the style alluded to, illustrated by maps, plans, and diagrams, they are incurring an expense nearly as great in amount as the grant they receive from Government, a portion of which ought to be devoted to the Library, Lectures, and Model-rooms. While, therefore, the COUNCIL have adopted the course which they think is right and desirable for the interest of the Institution, they at the same time express a hope that the Journal may be an additional inducement to officers of both professions to give the Institution their support.

24. The COUNCIL propose for the present to forward the Journal free of expense to all Members in Great Britain whose addresses are known; and to transmit it to the head quarters of each Colonial station, for officers serving abroad.

THE LECTURES.

25. The Lectures delivered, and the papers read at the evening meetings, last year were of a high order, and by gentlemen of distinguished abilities, upon subjects of great interest and professional utility. As these are now recorded in the Journal, the COUNCIL do not think it necessary to recapitulate them here. When they have so much reason to be grateful to those who have so kindly given their services, it would be invidious to particularize, as their names were a guarantee for the efficient exposition of their subjects; but a Lecture delivered by Lieutenant Walker, a young officer of the Royal Engineers, deserves to be noticed; although little more than a year in the service, he evinced a knowledge of the higher branches of his profession, and explained his subject in a manner that did him the greatest credit.

SEVASTOPOL MODEL.

26. The COUNCIL beg to acquaint the members that a new model of Sevastopol and the South of the Crimea is in course of construction under the superintendence of Colonel Hamilton and the Committee appointed to carry it out. A full account of the circumstances, under which this model has been commenced, appears in No. 1 of the Journal, page 75. That part of the model representing the siege, and the country south of the great harbour and of the river Tchernaya, which had been accurately surveyed by the Royal Engineers, and in part by the Engineers of the Sardinian army, has been in great measure completed.

27. The northern part of the harbour and the country about the Mackenzie heights will shortly be commenced, as the Committee have

received information that the plans of the Russian survey have been transmitted to England, copies of which have been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The COUNCIL congratulate the Members upon the receipt of such interesting documents, so highly conducive to the more accurate completion of the model.

28. In order to defray the necessary expenses of the work, a subscription list was opened; when his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to whom the Institution is indebted for the suggestion, that a correct model of the position of the Allied attack and Russian defences at the capture of the city should be permanently preserved, added another mark of the kind interest he takes in the Institution by subscribing £50 towards this object.

A List of the Subscribers is annexed (page 311), but the amount as yet contributed falls considerably short of the sum required.

29. The COUNCIL have to express their acknowledgments for the great facilities that have been afforded by Mr. Cole, who granted a space in the Museum of Science and Art at South Kensington, for the construction of the model.

PRESENTS.

30. A List of the Presents received since the last evening meeting is appended, (page 313). Amongst these, the COUNCIL wish to draw special notice to the Plans of the Sardinian Survey of the Crimea, presented by General della Marmora; to the specimens of Percussion Rifles and Muskets, presented by the Secretary of State for the War Department; and to the munificent contribution of Edward Jekyll, Esq., late Grenadier Guards, who has presented a collection of 24 Models of various descriptions of Steam Engines.

VICE-PATRON.

31. The COUNCIL have the pleasure of announcing that Field Marshal the King of the Belgians has become a Member of the Institution during the past year, and has accepted the office of Vice-Patron.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

32. The COUNCIL have to lament the death of two of their Vice-Presidents during 1857, viz:—Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, and Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. They have elected to that office Lieutenant-Colonel Alcock, to whose exertions, both before and after the death of their late Secretary, they were much indebted, and Captain Ford, who has ever been a most useful and active supporter of the Institution.

THE BUILDING.

33. In the Report of 1857, the COUNCIL informed the Members that they had declined to accept the sum of £750 offered by the Metropolitan Board of Works, in full satisfaction of all claims in respect to the damage done to the building by the operations in repairing the large sewer, and that

they had requested the Board to restore the building to its original condition.

34. The works for the restoration of the building were consequently commenced by the Board on the 6th of April, 1857, their progress has been watched by Mr. Poynter on the part of the Institution, and by Mr. Pennithorne on behalf of the Crown; the rooms are now nearly completed, and Mr. Poynter reports that, from the manner in which the foundations have been laid, he thinks there is no probability of a further subsidence in that portion of the building from the same cause.

THE MUSEUM.

35. Owing to the disturbance produced by these works, the COUNCIL considered that it was a fitting opportunity to clean and paint the interior of the Institution, a step which was much required. They also thought that the time had now come when it was their duty to incur some expense in giving the Institution a more attractive aspect. The COUNCIL would call the attention of the Members to the Waterloo Model Room and Lecture Theatre which have been coloured under the superintendence of Mr. Owen Jones, to whom the COUNCIL beg to express their thanks for his valuable aid.

36. The expense incurred in washing the walls and in painting the great quantity of wood is no more than might be expected from the size of the building, and the nature of its contents; while the additional expense incurred in the rooms above mentioned is only for the extra time consumed by using a variety of colours.

37. The Museum has been entirely dismantled. The cellars and garrets, which were filled with a mass of heterogeneous articles, principally duplicates, have been cleared out: some of these had been there for upwards of twenty years, and consisted of books, skins of birds, geological specimens, and miscellaneous articles from various countries.

38. The COUNCIL considered that it had become positively necessary to adopt a decided policy with regard to the several departments in the Museum, and to establish a principle of action, before they refitted it.

39. During last summer, increased space for the display of military models being much required, it was seriously discussed in the Council, whether the specimens of natural history should be any longer retained. But, as such objects are included in the fundamental laws, it was decided, after consulting Colonel Portlock, a Member of the Council of Military Education, that sufficient space might be obtained for present purposes by removing the larger specimens.

40. In December, however, the circumstances were entirely altered. The re-arrangement of the Museum was about to commence, and there was no space for the contents of the store-rooms. Colonel Lindsay, the Chairman of the COUNCIL, accordingly submitted a memorandum upon the subject, for the consideration of the COUNCIL, which they adopted; they

received information that the plans of the Russian survey have been transmitted to England, copies of which have been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The COUNCIL congratulate the Members upon the receipt of such interesting documents, so highly conducive to the more accurate completion of the model.

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further decided to call a Special General Meeting to determine upon what principle the re-organisation of the Museum should be carried out.

41. The meeting took place on the 4th of January, 1858; when it was decided that in Natural History the system of keeping types of species should be adopted, but that large animals should not be retained or accepted. That in all the departments, duplicates, and such specimens as were not required in the re-arrangement, should be exchanged, or given away to other Institutions, at the discretion of the COUNCIL, reference being made to the donors when practicable. The COUNCIL need hardly add, that the decision of the General Meeting was indispensable, in order to obtain space to exhibit to advantage the treasures collected in the Institution, and to give them a classification which would make them really instructive. The proceedings of the meeting, the Report founded upon the memorandum, and the resolutions adopted, are appended, (page 304).

42. The COUNCIL have carried into effect this decision; and, in re-arranging the Museum, they have acted upon this principle: that every department should have a distinct object in view, and be made, as far as their means allowed, subservient to an end; that each should be practical and methodical in arrangement, as far as possible, and conducive to interest and instruction. They have given increased space for the exhibition of naval and military models; and they have applied to the Admiralty and War Office for such models and implements of war as the Institution is not in possession of. They have also appropriated a room for the establishment of a Topographical and Hydrographical Department.

43. The COUNCIL are anxious to bring to the notice of the Members the laborious and unremitting exertions of the Special Committee appointed to carry out these arrangements. It was found necessary, not only to examine separately each article, but to look over and arrange, according to subjects, all the letters and MS. documents received since the foundation of the Institution, as a means of deciding upon the various details which came before them, and to facilitate a reference to the documents by those Members who wish to consult them.

44. It may however be remarked, that this pressure of business has been, to a great extent, caused by the long-continued illness of the late Secretary; while the necessity for a re-classification of objects in most of the Departments was chiefly owing to the limited space that the COUNCIL have hitherto had it in their power to assign to them, a difficulty which they have now in part met, and which they hope eventually entirely to overcome.

45. The Metropolitan Board have only recently given over the new rooms, owing to which, and to the necessary consequent delay in commencing some of their operations, the COUNCIL are not able to present the Institution in such a state of complete organisation, in all its departments, as they intended.

46. In addition to the re-arrangement of the Museum, a system of nomenclature has been adopted in every department, which will materially facilitate a reference to any particular subject. The small number of the Mediæval Arms of Europe at present in the Institution has induced the COUNCIL to delay for a time any attempt at a classification of *that* collection, in the hope that it may shortly be increased, by the receipt of specimens both from the Tower of London and from individuals, when a similar system will be adopted to that which is seen in the European, Asiatic, and Chinese Armouries, as well as in the rooms containing the weapons of war of less civilised countries.

47. The COUNCIL will now call the attention of the Members to the present appropriation of the several rooms in the Institution.

The Institution is divided into five different departments, viz. :—

- 1st. The Library and Reading Rooms.
- 2nd. The Military Department.
- 3rd. The Naval Department.
- 4th. The Ethnological Department and the Antiquities.
- 5th. The Natural History Department.

1st. The Library Department consists—

- 1st. Of three rooms, containing the Collection of Books and Manuscripts, and the Collection of Coins.
- 2nd. Of a Topographical Room.
- 3rd. Of a Reading Room.

2nd. The Military Department is classed under two heads—

- 1st. Military Models, to which three rooms are assigned.
- 2nd. Arms and Weapons of War, to which six rooms and two galleries are assigned,

viz. :—

Two rooms to the Weapons of the South Sea Islands, of Africa, of New Zealand, and of Australia.

One room to the European Armoury.

One room to the Asiatic Armoury.

One gallery to Chinese Armour.

One gallery to South American Arms.

One room or central staircase to Mediæval Armour, &c.

One room to Accoutrements and Miscellaneous.

3rd. The Naval Department consists of 3 rooms :—

- Nº. 1. Devoted to European Naval Models, chiefly English.
- Nº. 2. Devoted to Foreign Naval Models, chiefly Asiatic.
- Nº. 3. Devoted to Naval Guns, &c., and Naval Relics.

To this department is added the series of models of the Steam Engine, from the earliest periods, lately presented to the Institution by E. Jekyll, Esq., late of the Grenadier Guards.

4th. *The Ethnological Collection* is contained in 1 room, and the small Collection of Antiquities in a gallery down stairs.

5th. *The Natural History* is contained in 2 rooms.

The room, in which is the collection of steam engines, is also appropriated to the exhibition of new patents and inventions, and to the display of all donations to the Institution during one month after their receipt, previous to their being placed in the Museum.

48. The COUNCIL are aware that still much remains to be done towards the complete classification of the Collections they are at present possessed of; and, also, that it is possible that the arrangements now decided on may hereafter require some modification, so as to adapt them to the ever-increasing demands of this Professional Institution.

49. In carrying out the several alterations above referred to, the COUNCIL have received great assistance from the practical experience of Mr. Warrington Smyth, Doctor Livesay, Captain de la Chaumette, and Mr. Gould; and they desire to record their obligations to them. In pursuance of the power vested in them, they have elected Mr. Gould and Mr. Owen Jones Honorary Members; as also Captain Lendy and Mr. Mallett, who have rendered valuable services to the Institution.

50. In cleaning the Institution, and in re-organising the Museum, it has been necessary to incur considerable expense, which will probably amount to £500; but it must be remembered, that, while all other professions have establishments for promoting their peculiar sciences, the noble professions engaged in the service of their country by sea and land have not hitherto possessed an adequate establishment devoted to the advancement of Naval and Military science; it is therefore better to expend the large amount above mentioned than to lose the opportunity which now presents itself of raising the character of the Institution, both in its position as a Museum, and as a means of promoting the progress of professional information.

51. It is the province of this Institution to fill the vacancy which exists in the list of learned and scientific Institutions, among which Naval and Military science has been hitherto unrepresented, and almost unrecognised. Her Majesty's Government has shown a high appreciation of the design by the encouragement which they have given, and the pecuniary support which they have granted. The Special Committee have made every exertion to fulfil their duty at this important juncture; and the COUNCIL believe that, if the course they have adopted receives the approbation of the Members, and if they are able to secure the cordial co-operation of the Officers of the Military professions, the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION will take a prominent position as a working Scientific Establishment.

IV. Admiral Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, K.C.B., then moved—"That the Report of the COUNCIL now read be adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the Members."

The motion was seconded by Lieut.-General Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, K.C.B., who said,—

I am sure I need not say how full the Report is, what information it gives to every Member, and what very valuable suggestions are contained in it. I hope that Members will increase their Subscriptions, which has been so fairly suggested. It is of very great consequence to keep up the means of meeting the current expenses, independently of the Government grant, thus leaving the Government money to be applied to the purposes to which it has now been devoted, namely, to the lectures and to the book which is printed, which is a most valuable addition to the records of the Society. I do not think there can be any person who has read the pamphlets containing the lectures that can be otherwise than extremely gratified by the good substance which there is, and by the very nice manner in which it is arranged. I therefore beg most cordially to second the Resolution.

The Resolution was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

V. Vice-Admiral BOWLES, C.B., proposed the following Resolution:—
“That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord Panmure, late Secretary of State for the War Department, for the general support he has rendered the Institution, and for having obtained the sanction of Parliament to a grant in aid of its Funds.”

I am sure that no members of the Government can employ their influence more creditably or more usefully than by assisting institutions of this description, and especially by furnishing to the younger members of the joint professions that assistance which they so much stand in need of at the commencement and in the progress of their career, and which this Institution is so well calculated to afford. The specimens of professional models of all sorts, both Military and Naval, and the objects of natural history, will be the means of furnishing them with information which will be of the greatest possible advantage to them.

Colonel SHAFTO ADAIR, Suffolk Militia Artillery, in seconding the Resolution, stated,—

I believe, sir, it is scarcely necessary for me to add anything to what my gallant friend behind me has spoken concerning the merits of my Lord Panmure, and the feeling which this Institution must hold towards him. We find that he has taken an interest in its welfare; and I have been informed since entering the room that this interest has been carried up to the very present moment, and that we are in the receipt this day of a large number of cases from Woolwich, containing objects to be added to the magnificent museum which is now to be opened to the Members.

Sir, in the admirable Report which has been read to you by your Secretary it seems to me that there is a paragraph in connection with this matter on which I may be permitted to say a few words. I refer to the eighth paragraph, in which you will see that, while we thankfully acknowledge the assistance which we have received from official quarters in the establishment of this Institution, still we impress upon our Members that it is to the individual self-reliance of the members of the two professions that the main good of the Institution must be attributed.

My gallant friend behind me has spoken of the advantage that officers will receive from the information contributed to them from this central point in their distant quarters. I also trust that, while at the same time that information will radiate from this point to foreign countries, information will be sent back again from those very quarters. I have no doubt that many officers who have been familiar with our late Indian wars will have remarked how many drafts of operations, maps of the country, highly scientific plans of passes, which hereafter in the career which is opening to us in the East it will be very necessary to be acquainted with, are frequently in the possession of individuals from the want of a common centre. I believe that in most armies of the

Continent there is a general department under the Government in which these things may be deposited. I apprehend that this Institution would be a most fitting receptacle for such documents, and therefore it is, sir, with very great pleasure that I have observed the systematic shape which the operations of the Institution are now taking.

I have, I am afraid, spoken at greater length than I was entitled to as a young Member of this Institution, but I am one who, viewing it from the civilian part of the community, has taken a very great interest in it, inasmuch as I see in this Institution the means of condensing into one focus an amount of information such as probably never was collected by any army or navy in the world, for there is no Institution whose services have been so generally displayed, as there is none in which, I believe, more interest is taken by the members of the professions. I therefore, sir, have the honour of seconding the Resolution.

Colonel LINDSAY said,—

Before the Resolution is put, I wish to say a few words. I think it right upon the part of the COUNCIL to express the obligations they are under to Lord Panmure. When he was Secretary at War, seven years ago, he warmly supported the Institution, and had promised to endeavour to obtain a grant in aid of its funds, when a change in the Government took place. Negotiations were renewed by Sir Howard Douglas and myself whenever there appeared any chance of success; and we have at last succeeded in our efforts, and obtained a grant of £400 a year for the purposes of this Institution. In addition to this, we thought it most desirable that whatever the War Department could give us for the purpose of affording the means of instruction and information should be placed in the Museum, and we accordingly applied for various specimens and models of military machines, material, and implements. Lord Panmure took a liberal view of our application, and we received no less than eleven packages from Woolwich this morning, which we trust are merely the advanced guard of those that we expect from Chatham. By thus giving opportunities of information, I trust we shall be contributing to the general good, not of the military profession only, but of the country at large.

Colonel SYKES, M.P.—

I may be permitted to observe, that I am afraid that if the impression went abroad that the Government grant was a permanent grant, it might probably relax the efforts which are so strongly and prudently recommended for the self-support of the Institution, if it was believed that it was a permanent grant and could be relied upon. Members present, Sir, know well that the Government cannot grant annually any sum whatever—it comes entirely from the annual grant of the House of Commons in the Army Estimates; and the way to secure the permanence of that grant is to satisfy, not only Parliament, but the public, of the permanent good of this Institution. I think that the public mind will be perfectly satisfied upon the Report of the COUNCIL this day, and the manner in which it is proposed by the invaluable Chairman of our COUNCIL to carry the matter out.

The Resolution was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

VI. Colonel DUNNE, in proposing "That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to Mr. Warrington Smyth, Doctor Livesay, Captain de la Chaumette, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Owen Jones, for the kind advice and assistance they have given to the COUNCIL in the several departments upon which they have been consulted," said—

I may be permitted to say that, having from the time I entered the Service been a subscriber to this Institution, for many years I despaired of success. Lately our indefatigable Chairman, Colonel Lindsay, has done so much that we may rival the Institutions on the Continent. I am perfectly ashamed after what I have seen at Paris. I am sure that their regimental officers are not better than ours, and I do not see why we should not be equal to them in publication. If you look back to the early part of

the French Revolution, the years 1763 and 1764, you will find lectures and publications worthy of the most scientific parties. Among others which apply to our own profession, there is a Report of the Black Forest on which Moore founded his retreat. I suppose that no model could be made to surpass that, yet we have nothing in England like it; and when I first had to study my profession, I had to go to foreign countries for that information. I hope the Institution will flourish. I am quite certain that it may become much more efficient than it has been.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALCOCK, of the East Middlesex Militia,—

Mr. Chairman,—As a Member of the Committee, I have had an opportunity of witnessing the exertions of the gentlemen who are named in Colonel Dunne's Motion, which is a vote of thanks to Mr. Warrington Smyth, Dr. Livesay, Captain de la Chaumette, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Owen Jones. I have had an opportunity, almost daily, of witnessing the great trouble and labour which they have had, and the success which has resulted up to the present point, and of which the gentlemen now assembled have an opportunity of judging for themselves. If they could figure to themselves the state in which this theatre was when it was a receptacle for all the duplicates and refuse which came from the galleries and the garrets, and could compare it with the state which it now assumes under the hand Mr. Owen Jones, I think they would carry this Resolution with a great deal of enthusiasm. I have much pleasure in seconding the Motion.

The Resolution was put to the Meeting, and carried unanimously.

VII. Captain FISHBOURNE, R.N., in moving "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Edward Jekyll, Esq., late Grenadier Guards, for his munificent donation of twenty-four models of steam-engines, which are highly appreciated, both as a valuable addition to the Museum, and as coming from a Member who has already, on previous occasions, shown the interest he takes in the Institution by various contributions of a practical and professional character," said,—

It is hardly necessary for me to say much to induce you, I am sure, to give your thanks, cordially, to Captain Jekyll. It is not only the interest which attaches to the models themselves, and the interest taken by him in the Institution, but the fact that he himself has contributed very largely to the construction of these models. They are of a most valuable character; they extend over a long period, from the time of the first application of steam to motive power by Hero, an Alexandrian philosopher, who lived before the time of our Lord, and they embrace all the principles which have been used in steam, whether as applied to land-engines or to sea-engines. In fact, we may say that we have substantially a type of every class of engine presented to us collected in this munificent donation of Captain Jekyll. It is not only interesting, but highly instructive. Some may imagine that, because of the long period which has elapsed, and because the engine is an old engine, no value attaches to it; but it is not so. This very engine of Hero has been repeated again and again—it has been repeated, for instance, in Ruthven's application of steam in Scotland, and by an individual in America. In these old models the principle is the same, and it suggests ideas; it is instructive; it brings out mechanical intelligence, and it is exceedingly valuable. I have much pleasure in proposing that the hearty thanks of the Members of the Institution be given to Captain Jekyll.

Colonel YORKE, Hereford Militia,—

Mr. Chairman, I have very great pleasure in seconding this Resolution, and I will remark to the Members that this is not the first time that we are indebted to Mr. Jekyll for contributions to the models contained in this Institution. It is not only that we are indebted to him for this very remarkable, and I suppose unique, collection of steam-

engines which has been mentioned by Captain Fishbourne, but we are also indebted to him for a collection of models of the different systems of fortification—a collection beginning with the earliest system of Vanban, and terminating with the late German system. Those models were all constructed by Mr. Jekyll himself, with the assistance of another active Member of our Council now present, Colonel Hamilton.

The Resolution was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

VIII. Major-General Lord ROKEBY, K.C.B.:—

Those Members who have listened to the Annual Report of the COUNCIL will naturally have observed the ground of the Resolution which I am about to have the honour of moving; and after the opinions which have been expressed by those gallant Officers who have spoken, I have not the slightest doubt that you will unanimously accept and vote the Resolution which I shall propose to you. Anybody who has taken the trouble to look at what has been done by the Special Committee, who have undertaken the labour of re-arranging the whole of the specimens and articles of this Institution, will see the complete success which has attended their exertions, and how much the means of instruction will be increased by the judicious arrangement which is in progress. I have the honour therefore to move:—

“That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Special Committee, viz., Colonel Lindsay, Chairman of the Council, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Alcock, Major White, Captain Fishbourne, R.N., Captain Jefferson, Mr. W. S. Lacon, Captain A. C. Tupper, and Captain Nolloth, R.N., for their exertions during the last four months in re-arranging the Museum, and for the success which has attended their efforts; and also to the officers and servants of the Institution.”

Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SARTORIUS:—

I have much pleasure in seconding this Resolution. It has been always a subject of great regret to me, that an establishment of this kind, so full of elements of the utmost importance for the good of the two professions, has been in the state of comparative neglect in which we have seen it. But a great move has been made in advance. The judgment and good sense which has been displayed in the arrangement now made, I am sure, will remove one main cause why the establishment has not made more advance. The assistance given from the Government, I have no doubt, will contribute very much to its future success; and I trust that the two professions will render a liberal support. I regret very much that the few last years of my life have been so employed in other matters that I could not take a more active part in an Institution which, in my early days, it was always my most earnest desire to see established. But it is now established; it has taken root; and the good feeling which is shown on all sides by the Members, and by the Government, I hope will tend to make it one of the most important, and one of the most useful, establishments which the professions could have, in giving that character of information and education to the Officers which will make them much more useful Members of their profession than they have hitherto been.

Colonel LINDSAY:

As my name is the first mentioned upon the list comprised in the Resolution, and being also the Chairman, not only of the COUNCIL, but of the Special Committee who conducted these operations, I feel that it is right to the Meeting to say a few words before the Resolution is carried. No Chairman was ever better supported as a Chairman than I have been by the Committee who have supported me during four months. The business has been excessively heavy; and I must say that during that time the gentlemen who have helped me in these operations have never flagged for a moment; and I must do them the justice to say, that the Members of the United Service Insti-

tution owe them thanks for the time which they have spent, and the work which they have gone through. We divided ourselves into Committees, for the purpose of conducting this business. The first name that appears after my own is that of Colonel Hamilton, to whom we owe all the nomenclature which has been established. He has exerted himself in preparing that system; and has, also, undertaken the arrangement of the Military Department. The next name which appears is that of Colonel Alcock, who has been good enough to take under his charge, aided by Naval Officers, the topographical and the hydrographical department. Major White has conducted the finance during that period; while Captain Fishbourne, Captain Nolloth, and Mr. Lacon have been good enough to undertake the charge and the arrangement of the Naval Department. Captain Jefferson, and Mr. Lacon, and Major White have also been arranging the whole of the papers of the Museum; while Captain Tupper has been good enough to take under his charge the arrangement of the armoury. The Committee have of course consulted together upon matters relating to all these departments; and it will be a very great satisfaction to us if the arrangements which we have made are such as to meet the approbation of the Meeting which is now assembled here.

Before I sit down, if you will allow me, I will just say a very few words as to what fell from Colonel Sykes, in which I most cordially agree. We should not, as the Report says, depend upon the Government grant; but I hope and trust that the Members of this Institution will, in their several stations, and in the several societies in which they mix, aid and assist this Institution by explaining what its objects are, and by getting their friends to become members. I have had experience in this respect. I have been a great beggar, and I have begged with very great success.

Now, Gentlemen, there is this point to be borne in mind. If you are inclined to become no more than a Museum, nothing is so easy as to do it. You may reduce half your expenditure at once, and having done so you may say, Take a shilling at the doors, people will be glad to come and pay a shilling, they will be glad to see the Museum. But if you have higher motives, if you have higher aspirations, you have the means of carrying them into effect yourselves. It is only to be done by the active co-operation of all our Members, and more particularly by getting the co-operation of the Members who are serving upon full pay. Now I know that there is a difficulty there; the great bulk of officers are serving abroad, or in stations remote from London, and therefore they very naturally say, "Of what use is this Institution to us?" It has been perfectly true. I do not deny it. Our object now is to make the Institution valuable to all; and if we can carry that object into effect by means of the Journal, the numbers of which are now lying upon the table, we hope to carry the Institution to those officers. There is more than ten shillings' worth of information in that book—it is worth the money—and we hope by means of that book to carry the Institution to them, and to get them to come to us, in spirit at any rate, if they cannot do so in person. Now that is the object which the COUNCIL, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, have had, not only in the last year, but in the last two or three years; and I hope that with your co-operation, and that of your friends, you will be able to assist the COUNCIL in carrying this object into effect.

The Resolution was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

IX. The names of Eight Members who retire from the COUNCIL by rotation were read, viz:—

Captain BAILLIE.
Lord LOVAINE.
Admiral GAWEN.
Sir FREDERICK ABBOTT.

Major Loraine White.
Colonel T. C. Smith.
Colonel Matheson.
Major SUTHERLAND.

X. Colonel RIDLEY:—

Before I propose the Resolution which I have to submit to the Meeting, and which I am sure will meet with the approbation of every person present, I will in a few words express the pleasure which I have felt myself, and which must have been shared in by

everybody, at hearing the Report read of this most valuable Institution. I may say that it is a most satisfactory one, when we consider the very great difficulties under which this Institution has always laboured. My gallant friend who has just been speaking has brought to my mind one occurrence, or several occurrences, which have happened in my experience. The subject of this Institution was more than once mentioned at my own table, when I had the honour of commanding a brigade in the Crimea. I was a beggar, not a very good one, and I am afraid I am not like my gallant friend. I got a few subscribers, but whenever I pressed the matter, the answer which I got was, "It is all very important for the Household Brigade, and for those who are near London, to subscribe to the Institution, but we shall never have the means of seeing it." In vain I endeavoured to convince them, that taking an interest in their profession, for that reason alone they ought to support us. Some of them promised to do so. Whether they have done so I cannot say. I am afraid I did not follow up the matter at once. However, I still hope that we may live to see the day when every one who has the interest of his profession at heart (and I wish that every one had it) will liberally subscribe to the support of this Institution. I beg leave to propose the following Resolution:

"That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Members of the COUNCIL who retire by rotation, and that the following officers be elected to fill the vacancies, viz. :—

Major L. WHITE.
Colonel T. C. SMITH.
Colonel T. MATHESON. } For Re-
Colonel M. S. NOLLOTH, R.N. election.

Lieut.-Colonel HOGG, 1st Life Guards.
Captain J. GRANT, late R. Art.
Maj.-Gen. Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, R. Art.
Colonel SHAFTO ADAIR, Suffolk Mil. Art.

The Resolution, having been seconded by Colonel BIGGE, of the North-umberland Militia, was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

It was moved by Captain PACKE, seconded by Colonel PASCHAL, and carried unanimously,—“That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Auditors, and that they be requested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing year, viz. :—

JOSEPH CHARLIER, Dep. Ass. Com. Genl.
H. ELLIOT, Esq.
THOMAS SMITH, Esq. Army Agent.

Captain J. E. A. DOLBY, late North York
Rifles.
JOHN CASE, Esq. Navy Agent.

The Chairman announced that the business of the day was concluded.

(Signed)

SIDNEY HERBERT, Chairman.

B. BURGESS, Captain, Secretary.

Rear-Admiral Sir THOMAS HERBERT, K.C.B., having been called to the Chair,

Rear-Admiral Sir GEORGE BACK rose and said, —

Gentlemen, it is my pleasing privilege now to propose that a vote of Thanks shall be given to Mr. Sidney Herbert for the courteous and for the efficient manner in which he has presided at the Meeting this day. It is evident to me that this Society, in its amended state, only requires to be more generally known to be appreciated. Therefore, the advantage of the advocacy of such a gentleman as Mr. Herbert must be manifest to every one. Gentlemen, it would be superfluous in me to eulogise a gentleman

whose great talents and character are so well known to this country—in the language of an old author, it would be “wasteful and ridiculous to excess.” I therefore merely call upon you to give him a vote of Thanks.

Lieut.-General Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON seconded the Motion.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT—

Sir Thomas Herbert, and Gentlemen, I hope you will allow me to say a few words in thanking you for the honour which you have just conferred upon me. You are aware that I owe to the United Services no common gratitude. I stand in the rather peculiar position of having been the financial organ of both services in Parliament during some years, and I am always rejoiced to have an opportunity of expressing the deep feeling of gratitude that I have towards every officer with whom I ever came in contact in either service, for the cordial assistance, as well as courtesy, which I invariably received.

If I may be allowed to say a few words upon the subject of this Institution, and upon its present position, I will endeavour to make them, at any rate, extremely short. This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of attending a Meeting here. I have heard with the greatest satisfaction the details which are contained in the Report, showing how this institution is extending itself in usefulness, and especially how it is assuming every day a more practical character, which will be of the greatest advantage to the officers of both services. I naturally feel a diffidence in addressing upon any subject connected with the two services men who belong to them, I being only a civilian. But, as a civilian, I have some experience at any rate of (if I may use the expression) the status of the two services in public estimation. There is no doubt that the Navy is the popular service in England. I know this, that it is easier to get £1,000 in the House of Commons for the Navy, than it is to get £100 for the Army. Now, certainly, though I mention this as a fact, it is not from any want of appreciation of the merits of the Army that I say it, but I think one can account for the fact. We are a free State, and we are an insular State; and all free States having sea-board have always been a great maritime people. There is a jealousy in this country of a large standing army, which has arisen from our free Institutions, and the evidence which we have seen upon the continent that the large military defences necessary for the independence of those countries have frequently been used, and almost necessarily used, for the repression of free Institutions. That I take to have been the origin of the feeling. That feeling is now more unfounded, and, in my opinion, more absurd, than any feeling can be as applied to England; but the fact is so. The Army has not in the House of Commons the same advantages which the Navy enjoys. Well, but now let me say this: that within the last few years I have remarked a very great change in this respect. The position of the Army has very greatly improved. One advantage you have had—you have had war; and the English people, when war is going on, when danger has been imminent, and when success is fresh, are very grateful to those who have achieved that success, and their interest, if no other feeling, prompts them to do their utmost to increase the efficiency of the service upon which their safety depends. But there is also the prospect still before us of war. We have got, if I may so say, into a war groove; and my belief is, looking at English history, that for some years to come young officers will have much opportunity of acquiring practical experience in their profession.

Now there is another advantage, an advantage which I think has not been sufficiently weighed, which the Army is deriving in the House of Commons, namely, from the re-establishment of the Militia. I was very glad to see to-day one of the resolutions supported by a very zealous and a very able Militia officer. There is no doubt that the feeling towards the Navy has been greatly strengthened in the House of Commons by the presence of a number of men who as amateurs take great delight in all questions of ship-building and the navigation of ships, which of course have regard to the successful construction of the vessels, and to the appointments and seamanship of the Navy. They are, of all men, developing the Navy. They are men to whom the Navy is indebted for the introduction of that larger class of ship which we have had in the last few years. We have not had the same advantage in Parliament of men, not be-

longing to the Military services, but who have a sufficient knowledge of those services to enable them to be useful in a like manner to the Army. We have Yeomanry officers. I am a Yeomanry officer myself, but we are a very dilettanti race compared with the Militia. I am satisfied that the many Militia officers who are members of Parliament, and men enjoying high station and influential position in the country, will be extremely useful as regards the feeling which is entertained towards the Army. They will understand and appreciate the wants of the Army, and the Army will derive great advantage from their assistance.

I am afraid I am speaking at greater length than I ought to do. I might say this: looking at the list of the various subjects upon which Lectures have been given in this theatre during the last year, I am very much struck with the fact that you are certain here to have, as you are certain always to have during peace, the greatest attention paid to everything which concerns the strictly combatant parts of the two professions; that is to say, you have the most scientific lectures upon strategy, upon tactics, upon fortifications, upon engineering, upon gunnery, upon projectiles. But there are subjects which are more difficult than those, and they are more difficult in the constitution of this country. I mean all the questions which concern the feeding of armies, and the sanitary precautions for the purpose of maintaining the life of armies, whether in the field or at home. Now I recollect that some years ago when I was Secretary-at-War, I was extremely anxious to have some opportunity given to the Army of seeing movements in the field, and the feeling at that time was so jealous upon the subject, that when that small camp was formed at Chobham I was persecuted for two or three nights together by a gentleman called a Liberal Member of Parliament, but whose liberality fell short of the cost of two artillery horses, which had been drowned in attempting to carry a gun over a bridge. That was thought so serious a matter, that it was a question whether the advantages derived by the troops from seeing evolutions in the field could be put in competition with the loss of those two horses. That feeling has gone by, and we have how, both in England and in Ireland, large camps, and every means during the summer of officers and men seeing large bodies of troops together. But that other point, of how armies are to be fed, is one which you cannot practice in peace. I suppose there is no country in the world which is under such disadvantage, owing to the advantages which it possesses, as England is in this respect. You can practise troops in fifty thousand ways in the field, as everybody knows, but you cannot make artificial difficulties in order to teach your commissariat officers how to overcome them. In a country so small as this, intersected by railways, with the most enormous sources of supply, with great competition among tradesmen for that supply, I defy you to teach a Commissariat its duties during peace. It is most important, therefore, that these subjects should be kept constantly in view, so that the theory of what we cannot practise should be studied and put forward as much as possible. The Navy, as it has always appeared to me, has an enormous advantage over the Army in this respect, because, I may say, that there is no difference between peace and war to the Naval man. His commissariat he carries with him, his hospital he carries with him. The seaman in war is no worse off in any respect; he is not exposed to greater hardships or difficulties (though to much greater dangers) than in peace. Except that you shoot your guns, and that you have men to shoot at and not a barrel (provided you are not shot at in return), I do not know any great difference between peace and war. But in the Army it is exactly the reverse. The soldier leaves his barrack, he leaves his hospital, he leaves everything, and then he is thrown upon his own resources to try and meet every possible unexpected exigency. The officer who commands has by his resources and his genius to meet these difficulties; he has to supply from resources probably intended for some other purpose the immediate wants of his army. In short, this task is put upon him, that he has to make bricks without straw. For these reasons I trust it will not be thought impertinent in me if I say that I hope that that class of questions will not be omitted from the consideration of the COUNCIL in the Lectures which are to be delivered.

The same remark applies to all those sanitary questions which are of such importance. No armies that I ever heard of (at least there may be instances) have been destroyed by the sword. You have frightful instances of armies having been destroyed by disease. That has occurred almost in our own times. Take the Walcheren Expedition, where the mortality, I believe, was at one period at the rate of something like 900 per 1,000

per annum, taking it in that way. Take again that campaign of Napoleon, in which all Frenchmen tell you that a great army was destroyed by the severity of the climate; but which, if the statistics of the French War Office are to be believed, was an entire invention, in order to cover the reputation of the Emperor, who had sacrificed his army to deficient commissariat arrangements, because, I believe it is a very well known fact, that of that army, which consisted of something over 300,000 men, there were but 55,000 left on the 4th of November, which was three days before the frost began; and so far from the army having been destroyed in the retreat by cold, it was a most masterly retreat, because 40,000 men returned to France, and Napoleon lost but 15,000 men during the great Russian retreat. These are two great signal cases. We have had another case later. During a great part of the Peninsula War, you had, I think, something like 20 per cent. of all the men in hospital, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were there through wounds. Disease has been the scourge of armies from all time. These are the reasons why I think that these things should be considered. We have had a good deal of discussion upon that very subject lately. I must not get upon that which I am afraid is my hobby at this moment, and as to which I have inflicted a ponderous blue book, and which I hope will be taken by the army as I have meant it, namely, as some return upon my part for the kindness which I have received from them; but not upon mine only, for I have been aided by the most scientific and able colleagues that were ever associated with any gentleman who undertook a public inquiry of that kind. I intend it as a present, which I put into the hands of the army as a weapon with which I hope to see them combat all future Chancellors of the Exchequer, and all future Houses of Parliament, in order that they may get those things done which I believe are necessary for their safety and for their convenience. I say that I will not now enter into that subject. Indeed, it would be very dangerous for you to put me upon it, for it is too fresh in my own mind, and my mind is too eager upon the subject, for me to venture to touch it. But we have seen such instances in civil life of late years of what can be done by care in these respects, that we should be insane if we did not attempt to extend the benefits of sanitary science to the Army likewise. It is a new science. It is a science of which the great mass of the civil population are totally ignorant. It is a science on which, I do not hesitate to say, that I believe medical men are ignorant. The fact is, that their business is not prevention, but cure—the business of sanitary science is not cure, but prevention. I see sitting beside me a very distinguished Officer of Engineers, who has given a most extraordinary proof of what can be done; because I believe, that since 1846 the mortality in prisons has been diminished in some cases by one-half, in some cases by two-thirds; and the previous mortality was certainly not the result of want of care, so far as food or clothing went, but it arose simply from a want of care in the construction of the buildings which the prisoners inhabited.

In mentioning these things, I have spoken at greater length than I intended. All I can say in conclusion is, that it has been most gratifying to me to be allowed the honour of assisting at this Meeting to-day. I have made my apology for introducing these topics at all. I may claim the character of a civil connection with the United Services, having been so long engaged in both; and I have gladly availed myself of this opportunity of expressing the deep interest which I take in the welfare of those two services to which the welfare and the honour of this kingdom are entrusted, and of also expressing my personal sense of the many obligations under which I am to every officer with whom I ever came into communication, either in the one service or in the other.

APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

At a Special Meeting of the Members of the UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, held in the Library of the Institution, at Two o'clock, P.M., on Monday, the 4th of January, 1858,

Major-General Lord ROKEBY, K.C.B., in the Chair,

- I. The Notice by which this Special Meeting was convened was read.
- II. The Report of the COUNCIL was read, as follows :—

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council submit the following Report of the state of the Museum, for the consideration of the Members :—

1. The rooms of the Institution being in an extremely dirty state, the Council decided, early in the month of October, to clean and paint the interior of the building. The Museum has in consequence been dismantled, and the garrets and cellars have been cleared out. A great mass of heterogeneous articles has been thus brought to light, which have for years been stowed away, either as duplicates, or because there was no room for them in the Museum. They consist of library books, many hundreds of birds, several boxes of geological and mineralogical specimens, and miscellaneous articles from various countries, shells, coins, &c.

2. The present period appears therefore to be not only a favourable opportunity, but one in which there is an absolute necessity, for seriously considering, and deciding upon the course which should in future be adopted with regard to the several departments in the Institution.

3. It will be necessary briefly to describe the state of the Museum before it was dismantled for the purpose of cleaning the building.

4. There have been three rooms hitherto devoted to Natural History.

5. The specimens of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, have been systematically arranged to a certain extent, though not marked in a manner so as to convey interest and instruction; but little or no classification of the Zoological specimens appears to have been attempted.

6. In the first small room there has been an indiscriminate mixture of birds, bears, monkeys, snakes, fish, and insects.

7. In the large room horns, skulls, and stuffed beasts, without arrangement or reference to genus. In the drawers of the cases a mixture of minerals, shells, botany, &c. &c., which had been put aside, no doubt, with the intention of adding them to the arranged collection at some future period.

8. In the third room, cases of birds, only partially arranged. While in the back entrance attached to the naval department were to be found the jaws of a whale, and the skulls of Elephants in close proximity to ancient eastern stone inscriptions, the Franklin relics and Burmese gods; in fact, in the department of Natural History, the Institution has been little better than a show, and has not made use of its specimens in such a manner as to contribute towards the instruction of its Members; upon which principle alone this department could be maintained in a professional establishment.

9. Space also forms an important element in the consideration of this question. The Museum has been for some time so crowded as to make it difficult to dispose of articles

which have been of late years presented, and which has to some extent caused the accumulation before adverted to; the collection having outgrown the accommodation. In consequence of this state of things, it had been seriously discussed in the Council, whether the department of Natural History, which in respect to the objects of the Institution ranks in a secondary light, could be maintained to the exclusion of articles more immediately professional; it is however, an element in the fundamental laws of the Institution; the Museum Committee therefore thought it their duty to consult Colonel Portlock, a Member of the Institution, and one of the Council on Military Education, upon the subject. He expresses his opinion that the department should be maintained; that a slight knowledge of Natural History opens out sources of amusement and interest to officers on foreign stations; but he strongly urges a more methodical arrangement.

10. Having thus laid before the Meeting the *general* position of the Museum, it is evident that some clear and decided rule should be laid down as to the mode of conducting it in future.

11. With regard to Natural History, in which the most extensive action of the pruning knife is required, it is not, and *can* not be the object of this Institution to make a collection such as a naturalist would visit for the purpose of pursuing a course of study, and of making himself acquainted with the minute varieties of the different species in creation. The Institution does *not* aim and it has *not* the space to make a perfect collection such as might vie with those establishments solely devoted to that object.

12. In keeping a collection of Natural History, it is impossible that the Institution can attempt to do more than provide for its Members, whose duties call them to every quarter of the world, the means of examining and becoming acquainted with the different types of the various classes by which a taste for that study may be promoted, and the rudiments of information obtained, and through which recreation may be afforded in its pursuit in the field.

13. These remarks can only apply in a limited degree to quadrupeds, for it is clear there is no room for large stuffed animals, particularly for those which may be seen alive or dead at other establishments.

14. The Council will now briefly call the attention of the Members to the manner in which it is proposed to deal with the different departments.

ZOOLOGY.

15. In that part of Zoology which does not include birds or reptiles, it is proposed to get rid altogether of the large stuffed animals, retaining one or two smaller animals of rare and peculiar species; to dispose of the duplicates of skulls, fish, snakes, &c., and retain only single specimens to mark the class. With regard to the horns, of which there are numerous specimens of the same kind, as they are of an ornamental character, to retain so many as are required, and dispose of the rest.

ORNITHOLOGY.

16. In the section of Ornithology, the Council have reason to thank Mr. Gould, the eminent ornithologist, for the kind assistance he has rendered. He has inspected the collection, and the specimens which have been exhumed from the cellars, amounting to not less than 1,500 or 2,000. To add these to the collection is a clear impossibility; many are duplicates, and the finances would not admit of their being stuffed. Mr. Gould has written a Report upon the subject, and has detailed in what manner he would make the collection useful and instructive. The arrangement which he suggests will leave many duplicates, and other specimens which are not duplicates, to be disposed of. It is proposed to carry into effect the classification suggested by Mr. Gould, who has most kindly offered his services to arrange the collection.

REPTILES IN SPIRITS.

17. It is very questionable whether this collection affords any interest to the Members, though they may be a source of curiosity to the visitors: many specimens are more calculated for the College of Surgeons than an Institution of this description. It is proposed to retain those specimens which are types of species.

INSECTS.

18. There is great want of classification in this section. Several boxes were found in the store room. Captain De la Chaumette has been good enough to volunteer his services to arrange this collection, which occupies only a small space. It is proposed to dispose of duplicates.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

19. In this section many boxes have been for years stowed away in the cellars, and numerous specimens have been left in drawers unclassified. Mr. Warrington Smyth has looked over the specimens in the cases, and has written a Report on the collection. His time being much occupied, he has employed a student to examine the specimens in the boxes. It is proposed to dispose of all duplicates, and such articles as are of no interest.

CONCHOLOGY.

20. This section was some years ago put in order by Dr. Livesay. There are, however, many duplicates in the several drawers. There is also a collection presented by Lady Colville, which has not yet been exhibited. Dr. Livesay will examine these specimens, and they will be added to the collection. It is proposed to dispose of the duplicates.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

21. Captains Fishbourne, R.N. and Nolloth, R.N. have undertaken to report upon this collection, and to arrange for the disposition of the models of steam engines which Captain Jekyll has so munificently expressed his intention of presenting. There are many duplicates among the models of boats, &c. It is proposed to class this collection as far as possible, and dispose of the duplicates.

LIBRARY.

22. A great number of duplicate library books have been found in the garrets; they are chiefly military, and of old date: also old army lists, navy lists, &c. On inquiry at Messrs. Parker's and Messrs. Mitchell's, there appears to be no sale for such books, and that they are little better than waste paper. It is proposed to dispose of them to such members who may wish for them, or to give them to other institutions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The Lecture Theatre is crowded with a mass of heterogeneous specimens from almost every country. They have been arranged by countries as far as possible. It is proposed to keep those which are worth keeping, and which are not duplicates, and dispose of the rest.

24. Having thus given both a general and detailed statement of the state of the Museum, the Council now submit for the consideration of the Members a line of policy which they recommend to be adopted in reference to the Museum, both at present and in future.

1st. That the principle of exchange be adopted in reference to duplicates.

2nd. That such articles or specimens as are of no intrinsic value, either in themselves, or as illustrating a period or habits of a country, that are not types of species, even if not duplicates, be disposed of at the discretion of the Council, should want of space or convenience in classification require it.

3rd. That large stuffed animals be not accepted unless they have taken part in, or been killed in connection with, some professional operation or under some extraordinary circumstance which may give them a character of historical interest.

4th. That the plan proposed by Mr. Gould be adopted with reference to ornithology, skulls, bones, reptiles, viz. the principle of keeping types illustrating distinct species,

and that donations which do not come within this limit be not accepted; and that articles rendered superfluous by the adoption of this principle be disposed of.

6th. That in case the specific donor is known and is alive, he shall be informed of the intention to dispose of any articles he may have given. But it must be observed that many of the boxes of birds have been in the cellars for from twenty to twenty-five years, and that it is impossible now to say by whom the greater part were presented. The same remark applies to the miscellaneous articles.

25. In conclusion, the Council most strongly urge that the opportunity which presents itself of establishing a decided policy, and of placing the Institution in such a position as to make it worthy of the support of the two services, should not be lost. They submit that *now* is the time to do so, and that to neglect it would postpone for years the elevation of the Institution into a practical working establishment. Every department should have a distinct object in view, and be made subservient to an end. Each should be practical and methodical in their arrangement as a means of information and instruction.

26. In one department, however, the Institution has in 1857 taken a decided step in advance. The Lectures delivered have been of a high order and by gentlemen distinguished for their abilities. The commencement of a Journal recording the proceedings and communicating professional information marks an important era in the existence of the Institution, and from which successful results may be anticipated. It is therefore only the more necessary that a line of policy should be at once adopted which may make each department conducive to the advancement of professional science and to the promotion of general information among the Members.

Having thus explained their views as to the future conduct of the Museum, and the policy which they recommend, the Council now request the opinion of the Members upon the proposals they have submitted for consideration.

Signed, JAMES LINDSAY, Colonel,
Chairman of the Council.

I. It was moved by Colonel MONCRIEFFE, and seconded by Captain BARNETT, R.N.—

That the Report of the COUNCIL be received and adopted.

Carried *nem. con.*

II. It was moved by Major-General ALVES, and seconded by Captain GRANT—

That the COUNCIL be authorised to dispose of and exchange duplicates.

Carried *nem. con.*

III. It was moved by Doctor THOMSON, and seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel BURNABY—

That the COUNCIL be authorised to dispose of or exchange such articles or specimens as are not required in carrying out the more methodical arrangement of the Museum.

Carried *nem. con.*

Signed, ROKEBY, Major-General,
Chairman.

Colonel LINDSAY having been called to the Chair,

Colonel YORKE moved—

That the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to Major-General Lord ROKEBY for his kindness in taking the Chair.

The Motion was seconded by Captain Sweney, and carried unanimously.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES AMONG THE MEMBERS SINCE 1ST
JANUARY, 1857 :—

Number of Members on the 1st Jan. 1857 .	Life.	Annual.	Total.
	820	2384	= 3204
Do. who have joined during 1857 .	10	166	176
	830	2550	3380
Changed from Annual to Life .	+ 3	— 3	
	833	2547	3380
	Life. Annual.		
Deduct—Deaths during 1857 .	12	97	
Withdrawals .	0	55	
Names struck off for non-pay- ment .	0	48	
	12	200	212
Number of Members 1st Jan. 1858 .	821	+ 2347	= 3168

TABULAR ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE INSTITUTION,
To the 31st of December, 1857.

Year. 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Annual Subs. received.	Entrance Fees.	Income (from all sources).*	Life Subs. received.	Amount of Stock.	Invested in the purchase of Books, &c.	No. of Vols. in Library.	No. of Mem- bers on the 31st Dec.	Number of Visitors.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1831	654	..	654	1,194	..	..	..	1,437	..
1832	1,146	..	1,146	973	..	..	..	2,699	..
1833	1,405	..	1,450	692	..	..	..	3,341	..
1834	1,500	..	1,549	583	1,100	..	..	3,748	13,376
1835	1,480	..	1,574	366	2,430	40	..	4,155	8,537
1836	1,570	..	1,682	330	3,747	45	..	4,069	8,521
1837	1,549	..	1,747	222	4,747	180	..	4,164	10,907
1838	1,462	..	1,634	230	5,500	246	..	4,175	15,788
1839	1,399	..	1,565	168	5,500	292	..	4,186	16,248
1840	1,363	..	1,525	192	5,500	446	5,500	4,257	17,120
1841	1,450	..	1,643	186	6,000	243	5,850	4,243	19,421
1842	1,373	..	1,565	144	6,400	373	6,450	4,127	21,552
1843	1,299	..	1,494	140	6,700	237	7,000	4,078	27,056
1844	1,274	..	1,408	112	3,000	298	7,850	3,968	22,767
1845	1,313	..	1,466	228	1,500	127	8,100	3,988	21,627
1846	1,298	..	1,456	138	1,500	74	8,410	4,031	32,885
1847	1,314	74	1,502	132	1,700	37	..	4,017	38,699
1848	1,175	57	1,375	48	1,700	25	9,641	3,947	37,140
1849	1,176	72	1,375	84	1,150	58	..	3,970	33,333
1850	1,141	106	1,294	198	600	36	..	3,998	33,773
1851	1,136	131	1,292	66	656	34	10,150	3,188	52,173
1852	1,134	133	1,281	114	200	43	10,300	3,078	20,609
1853	1,243	319	1,684	264	528	41	10,420	3,251	25,952
1854	1,200	138	1,368	126	612	95	10,587	3,171	22,661
1855	1,159	107	1,289	120	653	55	10,780	3,131	14,778
1856	1,216	197	1,519	156	761	47	10,832	3,204	16,184
1857	1,258	176	1,937	78	1,038	40	10,960	3,168	12,755

* Including Annual Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, Donations, Legacies, and Interest on Funded Property; and also the grant from Government, commencing in 1857.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE PAID
INCREASED SUBSCRIPTIONS DURING 1857.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Abbey, R., Major, late 72 Regt.	1	0	0	Doherty, Sir R. Major-Gen.	1	0	0
Abbott, Sir F., Col. (ret.) Beng. Army	1	0	0	Douglas, W. Major-Gen.	2	0	0
Addison, J. E. Lt. Col. Asst. Qua. Mast. Gen.	1	1	0	Doveton, Sir John (K.C.B.) Lt.-Gen. Mad. Army	1	0	0
Ainslie, H. F. Lt.-Col., late 83 Regt.	1	0	0	Drummond, Berkeley Maj.-Gen.	1	0	0
Airey, J. M. C., Lieut., R.N.	1	0	0	Dynevor, Lord G. R. Lt.-Col. Roy. Cum. Mil.	1	0	0
Airey, Sir Richard, (K.C.B.) Maj.-Gen., Qua. Mast. Gen.	1	0	0	Egerton, C. R. Com. R.N.	1	0	0
Austen, P. Colonel unat.	1	0	0	Finch, Hon. J. (C.B.) Lt.-Gen., Col. 24 Regt.	1	10	0
Aylmer, F.W., Lord, (K.C.B.) Admiral	1	0	0	Fonblanque, J. S. M. Lieut. h.p. 21st Fus.	1	0	0
Back, Sir Geo., Rear-Adm. R.N.	1	0	0	Fraser, Hon. A. E. Maj. Sco. Fu. Gds.	1	0	0
Bagnold, Michael Maj.-Gen. Bomb. Army	1	0	0	Gage, Hon. H. E. Maj. Roy. Sussex Mil.	1	0	0
Baillie, J. Capt. 26 Bengal N.I.	1	1	0	Gardiner, T. Esq. late Purser H.E.I.C. Serv.	1	0	0
Barrow, J. Esq., F.R.S. late Admiralty	1	0	0	Gascoigne, E. F. Maj.-Gen.	1	1	0
Bayly, V. T. Lieut. 54 Regt.	0	15	0	Gawler, G. (K.H.) Col., late 52 Regt.	1	0	0
Beaufort, Sir F., (K.C.B.) Admiral	2	2	0	Gleig, Rev. G. R. (M.A.) Chaplain-General	1	0	0
Belgians, His Majesty the King of	2	0	0	Goodwin, E. Capt. Cambridge Militia	1	0	0
Bell, W. H., Lieut. 3d Lt. Drs.	1	1	0	Gordon, Sir J. A., (G.C.B.) Adm.	1	0	0
Bentinck, Sir H. J. W. (K.C.B.) Lieut.-Gen.	1	0	0	Gordon, Robert Capt. R.N.	1	0	0
Beresford, Rt. Hon. Wm. late Major	1	0	0	Gore, Montagu Maj. North Som. Yeo.	1	0	0
Berkeley, E. S. F. Lieut. 2nd Life Gds.	1	0	0	Grafton, A. Lt.-Col. (ret.) Bomb. Army	0	15	0
Bethune, C. R. D. (C.B.) Rear-Adm.	1	0	0	Grant, J. Capt. late R.A.	1	0	0
Bowles, Sir Geo. (K.C.B.) Lieut.-Gen.	1	0	0	Greene, Godfrey T. Lt.-Col. (ret.) Beng. Eng.	1	0	0
Brien, C. R. Surgeon R.N.	1	0	0	Hallet, C. W. Esq. Navy Agt.	1	0	0
Bruce, Hon. Rob. Col. Gr. Gds.	1	0	0	Hamilton, F. W., (C.B.) Col. Gr. Gds.	1	0	0
Bunbury, H. W., Lt.-Col., Dep.-Adj.-Gen	1	0	0	Hardinge, Lord Maj. Kent. Mil. Art.	1	0	0
Burton, Wm., Col. Beng. Army	1	0	0	Hardy, W. N. Capt. R.A.	1	0	0
Cameron, D. A. Major-Gen.	1	0	0	Hatton, E. H. F. Capt. Northampton Mil.	1	0	0
Carr, R., Capt. Royal Marines	1	0	0	Hindmarsh, Sir John (K.H.) Admiral	1	0	0
Cartwright, H., Col. Gren. Gds.	2	0	0	Hunter, W. Esq. (M.D.) late Colds. Gds.	1	0	0
Chapman, F. E. (C.B.) Col. R.E.	1	0	0	Ingram, A. H. Capt. R.N.	1	0	0
Cooke, W. B. late Lieut. 85 Regt.	1	0	0	Jefferson, R. Capt. h.p. Cey. Reg.	1	0	0
Dacres, Sir R. J. (K.C.B.) Major-Gen. R.A.	1	0	0	Knollys, W. T. Maj.-Gen.	1	0	0
Damer, S. L. D. Capt. Sco. Fus. Gds.	1	0	0	Law, Hon. H.S. late Capt. 28 Reg.	1	0	0
Davidson, Jno. Surgeon (ret.) Beng. Army	1	0	0	Lightfoot, T., (C.B.) Lieut.-Gen., Col. 62 Reg.	1	0	0
Dixon, W. Capt. Q. O. L. I. Militia	1	0	0	Lindsay, Hon. James Col. G. Gds.	2	0	0
				Lindsay, R. J. Capt. Sc. Fus. Gds.	1	0	0

£ s d.			£. s. d.		
MacGrigor, R. G.			Smart, Robert	Capt. R.N.	1 0 0
Maj. ret. Beng. Art.	1	1 0	Smith, H. P. late Lt. Rif. Brig.		1 0 0
Money, Rowland, (C.B.) R.-Ad.	1	0 0	Stanhope, P. S.	Maj.-Gen.	1 0 0
Monius, Eaton	1	0 0	Stephenson, F. C. A.		
Monteith, W.			Lt.-Col. Sc. Fu. Gds.		1 0 0
Lieut.-Gen. (ret.) Mad. Army	1	0 0	Stovin, Sir F. (K.C.B., K.C.M.G.)		
Mundy, G. C. Colonel unat.	1	0 0	Lt.-Gen.		1 0 0
Newdigate, F. W.			Stuart, J. F. D. C. Lt. Col. Gr. Gds.		1 0 0
Lt.-Col. Colds. Gds.	1	0 0	Sykes, W. H. (F.R.S.)		
Nicolson, Sir F. W. E. Bt.			Col. (ret.) Bom. Army		1 0 0
Capt. R.N.	1	0 0	Taylor, H. G. A. (C.B.)		
Okes, C. W., Lieut. R.N. (K.W.)			Lt.-Gen. Mad. Army		1 0 0
for 1857 and 1858	2	0 0	Taylor, T. Col. (ret.) Beng. Army		1 0 0
Paget, Fred. Col. late Clds. Gds.	1	0 0	Taylor, T. M.	Maj.-Gen.	1 0 0
Pennington, Hon. J. F.			Thompson, G. F. Col. (ret.) R.E.		1 0 0
Capt. Rifle Brigade	1	0 0	Thomson, Harry		
Rabin, W. Lt.-Col. (ret.) 22 Regt.	1	0 0	Lieut.-Gen. Ben. Army		1 0 0
Radstock, Lord, G. G. (C.B.)			Twemlow, Geo. Col. Beng. Art.		1 0 0
Vice-Adm.	1	1 0	Vacher, F. S. Bt.-Maj. 33 Reg.		1 0 0
Raper, H., (F.R.A.S.) Lt. R.N.	1	0 0	Walker, G. A. Capt. Dumf. Mil.		1 0 0
Riley, Spenser H. Esq. Adm.	1	0 0	Wildman, J.	Col. unatt.	1 0 0
Rokeby, Lord H. (K.C.B.)			Wilford, E. C.		
Major-Gen.	1	0 0	Lt.-Col. School of Musketry		0 10 0
Rooke, C. A. Esq.			Wrottesley, Hon. Geo.		
late Lt. Hon. Art. Comp.	1	0 0	Capt. R.E.		1 0 0
Sabine, E. (F.R.S.) M.-Gen. R.A.	1	0 0	Wynne, W. Lt.-Col. Colds. Gds.		1 0 0
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late Capt. Sussex Art. Mil.	1	0 0			
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Solicitor Colds. Gds.	1 1	Pollock, Sir George, (G. C. B.) Gen.	1 0
Cust, The Hon. Sir Edward		Ramsden, Sir J. W. (M.P.)	
Maj.-Gen.	1 0	Under Sec. of State for War.	14 0
Dobie, R.	1 0	Shirley, H.	Maj.-Gen.
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Lt.-Col. Stuart	2	0	0	<i>Sir</i> Stephen Lushington				
Captain John Ford	1	0	0	R. N.		1	0	0
Col. Ridley, C.B.	1	0	0	Lt.-Colonel Wilford		0	10	0
Lt.-Colonel Moorsom				Captain Robert Hamilton				
Sco. Fusr. Gds.	1	1	0	Gren. Gds.		1	0	0
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- ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH. Vol. XI. for 1849-1854.
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List of His Majesty's Royal Navy. (Manuscript.)

The Author.

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